

FILES DIVISION

5-25

1942

TO:

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Note date

☐ MR. GERE

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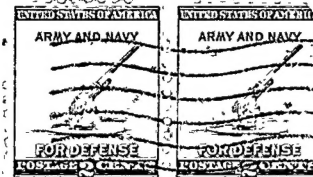
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*Richard A. Nash*

Walter(Wladyslaw)Kozlowski  
948 Stark Street  
Utica, N. Y.

Via Air Mail



(Deliver To Addressee Only)

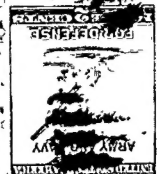
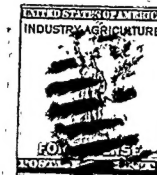
Hon.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
Director Of The

(Federal Bureau Of Investigation)  
(United States Dept Of Justice..)

Washington, D. C.

Via Air Mail



12337

46330-994

CLE-LOS

August 20, 1920.

M. F. Blackman, Esq.,

P. O. Box 906,

Buffalo, New York.



Dear Sir:-

Transmitted herewith is photostat of letter from FRANK E. GANNETT, Editor of the ROCHESTER TIMES-UNION. Please advise the Bureau promptly of the name of the agent referred to in this letter who announced, according to reports, that two cents a gallon on gasoline is fair profit.

Yours very truly,

Acting Chief.

Enclosure#1133.

62 - 17739-0

GOP Chairman?

# Gannett Worked With German Agent 3

By Art Shields

Frank E. Gannett, chain newspaper publisher, who is being pushed as the "compromise" candidate for the chairmanship of Republican National Committee, has worked hand in hand with a convicted German agent against the Roosevelt Administration.

He represents the Hoover forces within the Republican Party intriguing to seize control and oust the Willkie win-the-war group.

He is a union buster.

His selection as chairman by the Republican National Committee in St. Louis next week would be a blow at national unity. It would mean that pro-fascists were in control of the GOP.

Gannett first came into the national limelight as a professional anti-New Dealer.

As chairman of the "National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government" he spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in propaganda against New Deal measures.

His literature was distributed by a convicted German agent, Dr. Edward Aloysius Rumely, whom Gannett picked up from the "Committee for the Nation," an outfit close to Charles E. Coughlin.

Rumely was sentenced to prison for a year in 1920 by a federal judge.

He had purchased the New York Evening Mail in 1915 with the help of \$750,000 furnished by Dr. Heinrich Albert, fiscal agent in America for the Imperial German Government.

He operated the Evening Mail as a German propaganda organ during the last year. And as late as 1934 he had contacts with high Nazi circles, wrote John L. Spivak that year in his book: "Plotting American Pogroms."

Gannett and Rumely organized the "National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government" to carry on the work of the American



FRANK GANNETT

Liberty League, an ultra reactionary Wall Street propaganda agency. The League's treasurer, it will be remembered, was the same Grayson M. P. Murphy who, General

Smedley D. Butler reported, had offered to furnish the funds for a fascist coup in Washington.

## FOUGHT REFORMERS

Gannett and Rumely concentrated their fire for two years against President Roosevelt's proposals to reform the Supreme Court and reorganize Government departments.

The Senate Lobby Committee reported that the pair's committee spent \$331,278 in a 13-month period, from February, 1937, to March, 1938, and distributed some 800,000 packets of literature.

Gannett refused to tell where he got the money, when subpoenaed.

Gannett's own fortune was estimated at \$12,500,000 in 1938. Attempting to break a Typographical Union strike in Albany several years ago he used "stoolpigeons," "strikebreakers" and "finks," the Tri-City Newspaper Guild reported. Later he fired Guildsmen, some of whom the Labor Board forced him to reinstate.

This is a clipping from page 3 of the Daily Worker for

Clipped at the Se  
of Government.

38 FEB 27 1943

DEC 8 RECD



## Gannett Appeals to People To Get Fighting Mad

Rochester—An appeal for an aroused, fighting America was issued last night by Publisher Frank Gannett, principal speaker at a testimonial dinner for Jacob Ark, Rochesterian and state commander of the American Legion.

"I want to see this nation enraged, or as we say, 'get mad,'" Gannett told the audience of almost 800 persons. "Let's stop talking about defense and talk about waging a real war against those tyrants who threaten our existence. Let's get out and thrash them!"

With a brief biography of Commander Ark, the publisher cited the career as typical of the opportunity granted every young man under the American system. Reasserting his faith in the American spirit and his personal pledge for full support of the war program, the publisher warned against permitting wartime restrictions to remain in force after victory.

### Underlying Issues

"In this war," he said, "we are not merely fighting to defeat Hitler, Mussolini and the treacherous Japs. This war will determine whether we shall be set back hundreds of years, with a lower standard of living, universal poverty and slavery, or whether we shall have a better world, with the preservation of our own rights and privileges and their extension to the unfortunate peoples in other parts of the world."

Expressing confidence that this war will be won by the United Nations, he warned that many citizens still are reluctant to face the fact that this is an all-out war and that, without full-hearted effort everywhere, it can be lost.

### Only One Course

"For us now there is but one thing to do," he said. "We must win and we will win. We must put forth every effort that will bring victory. We must submit our individual needs, comforts and privileges to the common cause. We must not count hours, days or even years. We must only question how to spend them most effectively."

"In the past on many economic questions and domestic issues, I have differed with President Roosevelt. So have many others. But today he is not only the head of our government. He is commander-in-chief of our army and navy, and, with all of you, I pledge him my full support in every effort to win the war."

### Discussion Should Be Free

"Our devotion to our country, however, does not mean we should be silent and not discuss frankly and fearlessly all developments and the prosecution of the war. We want the truth and only when we know the truth will we be able to fight most effectively. Our government should welcome, and not resent, helpful criticism."

"We must make sure that rights and privileges relinquished during wartime, are restored to us when peace comes. Were anything short of this to happen we might win the war only to be defeated at home."

"In fighting for democracy abroad, we must not lose it here. We must see to it that we don't become so chained down by restrictions and conditions that will make it impossible for us to resume our progress."

"I have no tolerance for those who belittle our form of government and tell us that democracy is all washed up. I have no patience with those who say the American way of life is going to be superseded by some form of national socialism or communism or totalitarianism."

### Blessings Not Understood

"It is too bad that more of our citizens don't understand and appreciate the liberties, freedom and blessings that we enjoy. The American system of government has produced the greatest country in the world—a land of opportunity and liberty such as never before existed."

"There is nothing more fascinating than the stories of success won by the youth of America through thrift, industry, character and ability, free under the American Constitution to reach their highest development."

"Those foes of democracy who would enslave us, have been preparing for years for this struggle"

on which hangs the fate of all civilizations.

### Right Spirit Essential

"Of course, production alone will not win the war, nor can we win this struggle by merely appropriating unlimited sums of money. Just as important as having the materials used in warfare is the need of the right spirit."

"And here again we have reason for hope and confidence. Wherein all this war since it first broke out in Europe, have we seen the equal of General MacArthur, a man who typified the American spirit!"

"There are millions in this country of the same makeup as General MacArthur who will never quit—who will fight it out to the end."

"Today our unmatched inventive genius is devising new implements of war and new methods of protection. These developments ultimately will give us full superiority over our enemies. I am confident that we shall prove to be master in warfare as we have been in the pursuits of peace."

Memorandum from VICTOR EMANUEL

September 29, 1947

Messrs. J. E. Hoover  
C. Tolson

Mr. Tolson.....	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....	
Mr. Clegg.....	
Mr. Glavin.....	
Mr. Ladd.....	✓
Mr. Nichols.....	✓
Mr. Rosen.....	
Mr. Tracy.....	
Mr. Egan.....	
Mr. Gurnea.....	
Mr. Harbo.....	
Mr. Mohr.....	
Mr. Pennington.....	
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....	
Mr. Nease.....	
Miss Gandy.....	

RECEIVED  
OCT 8 1947

September 29, 1947

*Mr. Hoover*

MEMORANDUM TO: " C. Tolson "

I am enclosing herewith a reprint of an editorial written by Mr. Frank E. Gannett, head of The Gannett Newspapers, entitled "Britain, to Survive, Must Restore Incentive". I think you will enjoy reading it.

*Frank E. Gannett*

Victor Emanuel

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31 OCT 4 1947

EX-87

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# Britain, to Survive, Must Restore Incentive

By FRANK GANNETT

WHAT ails Great Britain?

Acting Secretary of State Robert Lovett says that the European economic crisis is rapidly getting worse. In the gravest picture of European conditions yet presented officially, Mr. Lovett said: "The European economic situation is deteriorating so fast that it is later than we think."

Apparently his remarks also apply to conditions in the British Isles. All efforts of the Labor government in England to improve conditions have failed. Great Britain today is in the greatest crisis in all her history.

Foreign Secretary Bevin told the General Workers Union that unless the drastic measures recently taken by the Labor Government are effective, Great Britain faces a dictatorship.

I was in England for a day in June on my trip around the world. I spent some time in England last year. I was there during the war and have made several other trips to England. I maintain close contact with British leaders. My study of the plight of the British Empire leads me to these conclusions:

1 The First World War took a terrible toll of Britain's ablest young men, the men who might have been leaders in the British government and British economic life today. Anthony Eden is the type now so much needed in England, but the First World War wiped out thousands of promising young men like him.

2 The British Navy for a century held the British Empire together and on the whole, maintained peace throughout the world. World War I marked the end of this influence of the British Navy. The development of the airplane entirely changed the military strength of nations and altered the situation, throughout the world.

3 World War II was still more disastrous for Britain. Not only did this fight for existence take a great toll in life, but the economic cost was tremendous. From this great shock, terrible waste and destruction, England has not been able to recover.

4 The Labor Party came into power and immediately began to put into effect a socialistic program. The only way that England or any other country can recover from the effects of this devastating war is to increase the production of wealth. The socialistic program of the Labor Party destroyed all incentive for workers to produce.

Severe rationing is in effect in England and no matter how hard any person works or how much pay he receives in wages or salary he can obtain for his services only so much food, clothing, shoes and other things that he may need. Appeals are made every day to the British people to produce more. The government slogan is "Work or want" but all these appeals have been ineffective and Britain today is producing nowhere near what she did before the war.

5 This Socialist government has given to the British people the belief that government can and will take care of them. They depend more and more on government, believing that it will provide food, pay for not working and care for their children—in short, government will take care of everything and everybody. This policy has had disastrous effect on the economic life of the country.

6 Another basic cause of Britain's plight is a deepseated policy of opposing labor-saving machinery and using feather-bedding methods to "make jobs." I heard many times in England that fear of unemployment is the basis for these restrictions that lessen production throughout the British Isles. The result of this policy of course is a lower and lower standard of living.

IN AMERICA we have proved again and again that labor-saving machinery ultimately creates more jobs, increases production, raises wages and raises the standard of living of every one. The United States is prosperous because of our amazing

ability to produce on field and in factory. Our inventive genius constantly finds new ways of doing things so that we accomplish more in the same period of time than any people in the world.

Here, too, unfortunately we have some glaring examples of this same policy that keeps Britain down. We also have restrictions on production in various crafts on the false theory that these restrictions will create more jobs for more people. Britain proves emphatically that restricted production leads to disaster, not to prosperity.

The greatest mistake made by the British has been the failure of industry to invest in better tools. Government and opposition to labor-saving machinery have discouraged the introduction of better tools. Andrew Carnegie once said that the most valuable thing in his plant was the scrap pile where old-fashioned tools were dumped when better tools were possible. Britain clung to its old tools and old methods, while America has been constantly introducing new tools and more efficient methods.

The coal mines in Britain are operated in the same way as many years ago, with the result that the miners can't produce anywhere near as much coal as the American miners produce with their modern tools. New tools are made possible by profits in industry, not by government.

7 The British Isles lack great natural resources. In the past coal has been a most important factor in the economic life of the British Isles. Coal furnished fuel for making steel and provided power for various industries. Britain exported coal to many countries. Today England is importing coal and this is causing a tremendous loss to all British industry. In the face of the great need for coal thousands of miners go out on strike.

8 Britain must import food or starve. She must import most of the raw materials that she needs in her manufacturing. Today Britain is so impoverished that she has no money on credit with which to buy food and the raw materials she so much needs.

Her production costs are so high that it is very difficult for Britain to sell her products in the world market in competition with the United States or any other country whose production is not strictly limited.

9 Britain obtained a loan of \$3,750,000,000 from the United States. It was hoped that this would put her back on her feet but that vast amount of money is now practically all spent and no real results have been obtained. Great Britain will probably be compelled to appeal again to America for further loans but unless there is a complete change in British policy, no amount of money from us will save Great Britain.

IN THE PAST Britain has been America's best customer and we have sold to her a vast amount of our production. When Britain no longer can buy from us, as now is the case, American industries lose their best customer. When the cost of British production rises, it becomes difficult for Britain to dispose of its products in this and other countries.

A dictatorship will not save Great Britain nor will loans from us save her. There must be a complete change in the attitude of the people. Incentive must be restored, restrictions must be removed and all must work harder and produce more.

What happens to Great Britain is of great concern to every American. The British are close to us in many ways. We speak the same language, have the same deep desire for a democratic form of government, the same sense of justice, freedom and liberty. A prosperous Great Britain would add to our prosperity. If democracy in Great Britain is succeeded by a dictatorship, the whole world will suffer.

Leaders in Great Britain are depressed and discouraged over the outlook. The British are a great people and have a great spirit. In the past they have "muddled through" many great crises but never has the future of that great country been so dark as it is today. Great Britain can be saved only by sweeping changes in methods that have severely damaged her economy. All Americans of course will hope for the British better days but unfortunately they are not now in sight.

INDEXED-41

May 15, 1956

EX-109

Mr. Eugene G. Alhart  
1110 Culver Road  
Rochester 9, New York

Dear Mr. Alhart:

Your letter of May 9, 1956, was received during the absence of Mr. Hoover from the city. I am sure that he will regret that his absence resulted in his being unable to comply with your request.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy  
Secretary

RECEIVED READING ROOM  
FBI  
MAY 16 10 01 AM '56

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Frank E. Gannett is the head of Gannett Newspapers, a string of papers largely confined to the upper New York State area. There has been no correspondence with him in recent years and relations with his various newspapers while generally cordial have been inconsistent. For instance, the Rochester Times-Union which is one of his foremost enterprises published an editorial in 1947 which was extremely critical of the Director's position concerning probation and parole. Prior to that time, letters to that paper had been addressed to Mr. Gannett. The most recent letter to the Times-Union concerned an editorial they reprinted from Editor & Publisher regarding the alleged suppression of news in an incident which involved the suicide of an Agent in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Since nothing is known concerning the nature or extent of Gannett's illness and in view of the lack of any cordial contact with him for a number of years, an in-absence reply is considered advisable at this time.

RGE:jh:fp

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Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

NEW YORK STATE CHRISTIAN ENDOWMENT UNION, Inc.

President E.A. Alhart

President:

Mr. Russell S. Gowdey  
P. O. Box 155  
Bloomingburg, N. Y.  
Bloomingburg 93.1408

Field Secretary:

Rev. G. Diran Minassian  
924 West End Avenue  
New York 25, N. Y.  
ACademy 2-4147



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Mr. Parsons  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Mr. Winterrowd  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Holloman  
Miss Gandy

"GIVE CHRIST YOUR BEST" — 75th DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR

1110 Culver Road  
Rochester 9, New York  
May 9, 1956

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Friends of Frank E. Gannett of Rochester, New York have expressed a deep desire to honor him by having a number of personal letters bound and presented to him in booklet form.

Mr. Gannett has been confined to his home with illness, but his great moral influence, his concern for youth, and his principle to refrain from advertising liquor in his many newspapers and radio stations reflects themselves in the lives of those who are concerned with the youth of our Country.

Locally, by word of mouth, the response is spontaneous but in just a few cases letters are being sent so that you, too, might include your personal letter of appreciation to Mr. Gannett.

We hope to have the letters ready for presentation by June 1, 1956.

Sincerely,

Eugene G. Alhart

RECORDED-41

EX-109

11 MAY 10 1956

ORIGINAL REC'D

## NEW YORK STATE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION

1955-1956

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Moravian	Dr. A. W. Schattschneider	1256 Todt Hill Rd., Staten Island 6	
Presbyterian U. S. A.	The Rev. Walter D. Cavert	430 University Bldg., Syracuse 2	
Reformed Church in America	Mrs. William J. Pabrey	274 Kelburn Ave., N. Tarrytown	
United Presbyterian	The Rev. James B. McGaffin	220 Catharp Rd., Syracuse	

The State Executive Board includes Presidents of Unions.

Wanted to Be President in 1940

# Frank Gannett, Publisher, Dies

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 3 (UP) — Frank E. Gannett, a farm boy who became one of the newspaper world's top publishers, died at his home here today. He was 81.

Death came after several years of failing health following a fall in his home. In the fall in April, 1955, shortly after he returned from Florida, Mr. Gannett got a compression fracture of the spine.

He spent nine months in a hospital following the injury, and had been under hospital care several times since.

Mr. Gannett was president emeritus of the Gannett Co. Inc., one of the nation's largest newspaper chains, at the time of his death.

## 22 PAPERS

The Gannett Co. controls 22 newspapers in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Illinois, four radio stations and three television outlets. The company currently is negotiating for the purchase of a fourth television station in Sacramento, Calif.

Before his fall, Mr. Gannett had a stroke in 1948 at his desk at the Rochester Times-Union and shortly afterwards retired as editor and publisher of the newspaper.

He recovered after a long rest, but greatly curtailed his activities thereafter.

## INTO POLITICS

On April 11 of this year, Mr. Gannett retired as president of the company and was succeeded by Paul Miller,



FRANK E. GANNETT

who had been executive vice president.

Mr. Gannett broke into politics actively, but unsuccessfully, in 1936. He was put up in the Ohio presidential primaries as vice presidential candidate with his friend William E. Borah of Idaho.

Announcing his candidacy for the GOP presidential nomination on Jan. 16, 1940, Mr. Gannett campaigned extensively. At the Republican national convention in Philadelphia that year, he received 33 votes on the first ballot but lost eventually to Wendell Willkie.

He had flown 55,000 miles by private plane and made some 150 campaign speeches in 63 cities prior to the convention. He released his delegates after the third ballot.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
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Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date DEC 3 1957

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# Frank Gannett Dies; Built Newspaper Empire

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 3 (AP).—Frank E. Gannett, who built a \$3,000 stake into a newspaper empire, died at his home today at 5 a.m. He was 81.

The publisher had been under medical care since April, 1955, when he suffered a fracture of a vertebra in a fall down stairs at his home.

Mr. Gannett retired last April as president of the Gannett Co., Inc., and became president emeritus. The company controls and operates 22 newspapers, 4 radio stations and 3 television stations. Most of the Gannett newspapers are in New York State.

When Mr. Gannett retired, Paul Miller, former chief of the Washington bureau of the Associated Press, succeeded him.

Mr. Gannett's chief interests besides his newspapers were politics, government, aviation, agriculture, public recreation facilities, education and youth.

A Democrat early in life, he became a Republican in 1918, but for many years classed himself as an independent.

## Sought '40 Nomination

He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1940. He received 33 votes at the convention at Philadelphia. Wendell Willkie was nominated. In 1942, Mr. Gan-



FRANK E. GANNETT

—AP Wirephoto

nett served as assistant chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Gannett was born September 15, 1876, on a farm about 50 miles southeast of Rochester. The farm yielded a sparse living and his father, Charles, gave it up. Subsequent farming ventures also failed.

Mr. Gannett sold newspapers, collected and sold carloads of bones, wrote letters for and sold rubber-stamp signatures to

Continued on Page B-12, Col. 4

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*file  
Gannett*

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
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N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
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**Continued From First Page**  
Italian track workers and hustled every way he could to make an honest dollar.

He won a scholarship to attend Cornell University. He entered with \$80. He had saved \$1,000 by the time he was graduated in 1892.

He worked on the Cornell Daily Sun. But his first job as a reporter was on the Syracuse Herald. He left the job to become secretary to the president of Cornell, Jacob G. Schurman, when the latter was made head of a commission to study the Philippines.

#### **Worked in New York**

In 1900, Mr. Gannett returned to the United States and newspaper work. He became city editor of the Ithaca (N. Y.) News, at \$15 a week, and later worked briefly in New York and Pittsburgh.

In 1906, he bought a half interest in the Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette.

To start this first venture in newspaper ownership he had \$3,000 in cash. He obtained \$7,000 in "character" loans and gave a note for \$10,000. From that point on, his progress was rapid in building a group of newspapers.

In 1907, the Elmira Star was ready to sell. Mr. Gannett became a co-publisher of the Star-Gazette. He bought the Ithaca Journal in 1912 and later merged it with the Ithaca News.

With associates, in 1918, Mr.

Gannett bought the Rochester Union and Advertiser and the Rochester Evening Times. He merged the two papers into the Rochester Times-Union.

From then on, he and his associates continued to expand their holdings.

#### **Interested in Government**

Mr. Gannett had a deep and sustained interest in government—local, State and national. He fought many of President Roosevelt's domestic policies, but supported the administration's foreign policy.

As founder and chairman of the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government, Mr. Gannett was credited with having helped to defeat Mr. Roosevelt's plan to enlarge the Supreme Court.

He was a trustee (later trustee emeritus) of Cornell and Keuka College. He received many honorary degrees. He was a director of the Associated Press from 1935 to 1940. He advocated more research in the newspaper field and he backed experiments.

In 1951, Mr. Gannett and his wife were awarded the Wilson Fairbanks Citation for "their outstanding service to higher education" and "their unwavering friendship for youth." In 1955, they won the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences' 14th civic medal for their efforts to enrich the community and make it "a better place in which to live and bring up children." Several years ago Mr. Gannett established a large entertainment center for teenagers.

Mr. Gannett was a member of the Unitarian Church.

Gannett is survived by his widow, the former Caroline Werner; a daughter, Mrs. Charles V. McAdam, jr., of Greenwich, Conn., and an adopted son, Dixon of Dearborn, Mich., and six grandchildren.

December 3, 1957

Mrs. Frank E. Gannett  
195 Sandringham Road  
Rochester, New York

Dear Mrs. Gannett:

May I offer my deepest sympathy to you and your family upon the passing of your husband. I hope it will be of some comfort to you to know that his many contributions to the welfare of our country and to humanity will not be forgotten but will be a living monument to his good works and his good name.

He was a real American in every sense of the word.

Sincerely yours,

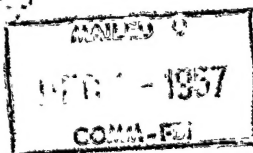
J. Edgar Hoover

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Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: Address per Who's Who (1956-57). Bufiles show cordial correspondence in the past with Mr. Gannett. Although he owned a string of 22 newspapers, relations with each of these was maintained on an individual basis inasmuch as some of them were friendly and some critically disposed toward the Bureau.

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MAIL ROOM ☐



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N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date DEC 3 1957

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**Continued From First Page**  
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